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large bundles slung over their shoulders, singing cheerfully. "They do not speak Arabic," said one informant, "and you always see the women only because three women, say, together, are the wives of one man. They beg, and he does nothing."

Also in the beggar class are men with performing bears or donkeys, and, in particular, troupes consisting of a girl of any age between ten and twenty and usually two, somewhat older, men. The girl does a shimmy dance accompanied by the men, one of whom beats a drum, while the other usually plays a long, stringed instrument called *Aawadi*. The villagers call them *Hawwani* because they all are supposed to come from Hawran, and they regard them as pests to be got rid of as quickly as possible. The beggars are a group which is definitely stigmatized by the villagers.

## APPENDIX B: TRANSLITERATION OF ARABIC PHONEMES

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A fairly standard system of transliteration has been developed for Classical Arabic, which can be employed without comment. However no Arab uses Classical Arabic in his daily life, and this work is concerned with the events of daily life. It is therefore necessary to employ a set of symbols which is suitable for the needs at hand.

In general, the various Arabic dialects adhere fairly well to classical usage in the long series of obstruent phonemes. What usually occurs is that some are ignored, in phonetically systematic fashion, and there is also a tendency to eliminate, by addition or omission, the asymmetries which occur in Classical Arabic. Those which remain, however, and they are the majority, are generally pronounced in accordance with classical rules. The same can be said, in general, of the three long vowels, cognizance of which is taken in the Arabic alphabet. The chief difficulty is encountered in the three short vowels, ignored in ordinary writing, one of which is regularly clustered with ع and with ء to form two additional phonemes. Dialectical variation in this series is great, frequently involving the complete omission of one or another of the three simple phonemes in question. Moreover, individuals tend to be casual in their pronunciation of them. For example, a Lebanese will say that it is correct to call his country either Libnaan or Lebnaan. He does either, and may even say both in the same sentence. In linguistic terms, it is in the short vowels and related diphthongs that the greatest number of allophones occurs, and where dialectical variations are very apparent.

The system of transliteration used in this work is intended to be reasonably accurate phonetically, to avoid undue grotesquerie, and, withal, to permit the reader to pronounce the words correctly without first having to master a complicated and esoteric system of symbols. In the text, Arabic words are rendered in the Munsifi dialect which is less at variance with the classical than many others. In a few cases, the Classical Arabic form is added in parentheses, using the Arabic alphabet.

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| Symbol * | Value, when not obviously same as English | Arabic Letter | Muslim Variations |
|---|---|---|---|
| b | | ب | |
| m | | م | |
| t | | ت | |
| th | as in think | ث | t |
| d | | د | |
| dh | as in this | ذ | |
| f | | ف | |
| n | | ن | |
| w | | و | |
| y | | ي | |
| l | dental l | ل | |
| r | dental trill | ر | |
| s | | س | |
| sh | | ش | |
| z | | ز | |
| j | as in azure | ج | |
| ṭ | palatal t | ط | |
| ḍ | palatal d | ض | |
| ṣ | palatal s | ص | |
| ẓ | palatal z | ظ | z |
| k | | ك | |
| kh | uvular voiceless spirant | خ | |
| gh | uvular voiced spirant | غ | |
| q | velar voiceless stop | ق | Sometimes? |
| h | | ه | |
| ḥ | pharyngial voiceless spirant | ح | |
| ʿ | pharyngial voiced spirant | ع | |
| ʾ | glottal stop | ء | |
| aa | as in bar | آ | raised and tensed |
| uu | as in soon | و | |
| ii | as in seen | ي | |
| a | as in pat (or pet) | ـَ | feminine endings, properly -a, or -at, are often -i, or -it. |
| u | as in put (or put) | ـُ | |
| i | as in pit (or pat or pet) | ـِ | |
| ay | similar to wine or (wane) | ـَي | |
| aw | similar to boat (or bout) | ـَو | |

* The abstruse phonemes are arranged in *phonetic* order of formation from the front of the mouth rearwards; they are not in the proper order of the Arabic alphabet.